

OeAus Ceratinia

"Body brownish; wing-lappets and thorax spotted with tawny-orange; antennae yellowish, with the base dusky.

Hob.—Los Angeles, California."

The species is probably only a local race of the insect known to naturalists as *M. polymnia*, Linnaeus, as Reakirt himself admits. The figure in the plate is from one of Reakirt's paratypes.

Genus CERATINIA, Fabricius

Butterfly.—Butterflies of medium size, very closely related in structure to the butterflies of the genus

Mechanitis. The peculiarity of this genus, by which it may be distinguished from others belonging to this subfamily, is the fact that the lower discocellular vein in the hind wing of the male sex is strongly in-angled, while in the genus *Mechanitis* it is the middle discocellular vein of the hind wing which is bent inwardly.

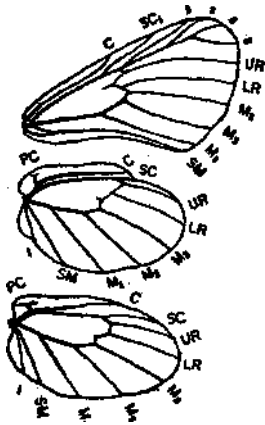
Early Stages.—Unknown for the most part

There are at least fifty species belonging to this genus found in the tropical regions of America; only one

Fig. 31.—Neuration of the genus is said to occur occasionally within the *Ceratinia*. (For explanation of limits of the region covered by this lettering, see Fig. 40.)

(i) *Ceratinia* lycaeste, Fabricius, Plate VIII, Fig. 3, \$ (Lycaste).

Butterfly.—The butterfly is rather small, wings semi-transparent, especially at the apex of the fore wings. The ground-color is pale reddish-orange, with the border black. There are a few irregular black spots on the discal area of the fore wings, and a row of minute white spots on the outer border.



There is a black band on the middle of the hind wings, curved to correspond somewhat with the outline of the outer border. The markings on the under side are paler. The variety *negreta*, which is represented in the plate, has a small black spot at the end of the cell of the hind wings, replacing the black band in the form common upon the Isthmus of Panama.